

third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3841.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

#### L. CLURE MORTON UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of the Senate bill (S. 1931) to provide that the United States Post Office and Courthouse building located at 9 East Broad Street, Cookeville, TN, shall be known and designated as the "L. Clure Morton United States Post Office and Courthouse."

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. TRAFICANT. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] to explain the bill.

□ 1830

Mr. GILCHREST. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1931 is a bill which would designate the United States Post Office and Courthouse in Cookeville, TN as the L. Clure Morton United States Post Office and Courthouse.

Judge Morton was appointed to the U.S. District Court by President Richard M. Nixon, on July 15, 1977.

He was elevated to Chief Judge and took Senior status on July 31, 1984. As a District Judge, Judge Morton was known as exacting but fair, delivering decisions based upon the letter of the law rather than strong public sentiment.

In 1971, Judge Morton rendered a decision ordering the massive crosstown busing of students in Nashville in order to desegregate the public school system. Among Judge Morton's other notable decisions were those that led to sweeping reforms in Tennessee's prison, welfare and mental health systems.

Judge Morton retired from the bench this past August. He has been a dutiful public servant for over 25 years; this bill is a fitting tribute to an accomplished jurist.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the distinguished ranking member on our committee.

(Mr. OBERSTAR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OBERSTAR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation to designate the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Cookeville, TN in honor of Judge Morton.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1931 would designate the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Cookeville, TN in honor of Judge L. Clure Morton. This bill has full bipartisan support in the House of Representatives.

Judge L. Clure Morton graduated from the University of Tennessee Law School and practiced law in the private sector for 33 years. His judicial career began in 1970 when he was appointed to the Federal bench as District Court Judge in Nashville. In 1977 he was elevated to Senior Judge, and in 1984 Judge Morton took senior status.

Judge Morton has decided to retire after 26 years of exemplary public service. He will be fondly remembered as a man of fairness, insight, and scholarly reasoning.

It is fitting and proper to honor the outstanding career and civic contributions of Judge L. Clure Morton by designating the Federal buildings in Cookeville, TN as the "L. Clure Morton Post Office and Courthouse."

I support S. 1931 and urge its passage.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, Judge Morton has served the citizens of Tennessee for 26 years, beginning his career in 1970 with an appointment to the Federal bench.

Judge Morton is known for his fairness, judicial innovation and courtroom demeanor. He has tackled such controversial issues as school integration, welfare, mental health, and prison reform. He is honored and respected by not only the Tennessee community at large but also his judicial peers and colleagues. This designation is a fitting tribute to Judge L. Clure Morton. I support the legislation and urge its passage.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 1931

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF L. CLURE MORTON UNITED STATES POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE.

The United States Post Office and Courthouse building located at 9 East Broad Street, Cookeville, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the "L. Clure Morton United States Post Office and Courthouse".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office and Courthouse building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "L. Clure Morton United States Post Office and Courthouse".

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1931.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

#### TED WEISS UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 4042) to designate the United States courthouse located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, as the "Ted Weiss United States Courthouse."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the distinguished chairman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] for an explanation of the legislation.

Mr. GILCHREST. I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4042 is a bill which would designate the United States Courthouse in New York City as the Ted Weiss United States Courthouse. Ted Weiss was born in Gava, Hungary in September 1927. He and his family fled Eastern Europe to escape Nazi persecution on the last passenger ship to leave Hamburg, Germany during the course of World War II, arriving in the United States in 1938.

In 1961, Ted Weiss was elected to the New York City Council where he was influential in writing the city's gun control laws and environmental measures. After 15 years of service as a councilman, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1976.

As a colleague of so many in this body, Ted Weiss is remembered as a thoughtful advocate of all that he believed. Though one may not have always agreed with his position, one could always respect the force of his convictions. Unfortunately, Ted passed away on September 4, 1992.

The naming of this courthouse in his honor is a fitting tribute to a distinguished colleague.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

(Mr. OBERSTAR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OBERSTAR. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I consider it a great privilege to be a cosponsor of this legislation to name the new courthouse in Foley Square, NY, for our former colleague, Ted Weiss. It was a great privilege to serve with Ted Weiss, who escaped with his family just at the leading edge of the Nazi persecutions in Hungary.

He grew up as a young lad in New York City and fulfilled the immigrant dream of being elected to the highest office in the land, the United States Congress, the U.S. House of Representatives, where here his wisdom, his understanding, his memories brought justice to this body, brought justice to the issues of human rights, of civil rights, and to support for the oppressed at home and the oppressed abroad, a person who was always filled with justice and peace, of understanding and honor for others.

His legacy will be one of deep sensitivity to the broadest of all human needs, and his name on this courthouse, I hope, will serve as an inspiration to all who enter it, to honor his name by deliberating in that place with the same spirit of fairness, justice, wisdom, understanding, and love of others that Ted Weiss demonstrated in this body.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4042, a bill to designate the new courthouse in Foley Square, New York as the Ted Weiss United States Courthouse.

Ted Weiss was an active, vibrant, thoughtful member of the House of Representatives. He brought to our attention, indeed to the attention of our Nation, the need for an increase in funding for AIDS research long before the word epidemic was used.

He was a leader in addressing the needs of the homeless and in devising an appropriate role for the Federal Government in solving this problem.

Ted Weiss created a legacy of devotion and commitment to issues such as social and economic justice, environmental protection, and peacetime conversion of defense industries.

Ted Weiss will be remembered as a brilliant, caring, conscientious public servant who cared deeply for people and worked tirelessly to bring society closer together. I urge support for H.R. 4042.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER], the dynamic young sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, as the sponsor of this bill, I would like to begin by thanking Chairman GILCREST and the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. TRAFICANT, the ranking member, as well as Chairman SHUSTER and ranking member JIM OBERSTAR for their support of this legislation which names the new Federal courthouse in New York City after our late colleague, Ted Weiss.

Mr. Speaker, I knew Ted Weiss for almost 30 years. I knew him to be a compassionate, dedicated, hardworking, and loving man. Ted was born in Hungary in September 1927. At the age of 10, he and his family fled the Nazi tyr-

anny and left for the United States on the last passenger ship out of Hamburg, Germany, before World War II, arriving here in March 1938.

Ted went on to earn his undergraduate and law degrees, both in 4½ years, at Syracuse University. After serving in the United States Army, he served as an assistant district attorney in Manhattan for 4 years.

In 1961, Ted was elected to the New York City Council, where he was instrumental in supporting gun control legislation, the first environmental laws in New York City, and the first noise control laws in New York City. He was known as the conscience of the city council. He began there a lifetime of public service that was marked by compassion and principle.

As a constituent and a friend of Ted's, I knew firsthand how tirelessly he worked to bring issues important to the people whom he served to the forefront of public debate.

Ted Weiss was one of the first elected officials in the Nation to focus attention on the need to increase funding for AIDS research before the epidemic dominated discussion nationwide and worldwide. He was a strong supporter of human rights throughout the world and here at home. He received the Vietnam Veterans of America's highest award 2 years in a row for his work on behalf of America's veterans.

Ted was not afraid to stand up for his convictions and make sure we understood why he held them so dear to his heart. We will be honoring Ted by naming this courthouse after him. I believe this suits the man who fought so hard to create a more just world. By adopting this legislation, this House will honor the memory of a friend and colleague who was respected by all who knew him, who was loved by many of us, and who brought prestige and honor to this institution.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. I again thank the chairman, the ranking members and the other Members of this body for supporting it.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI].

Ms. PELOSI. I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I consider it a great privilege to rise in support of this resolution and commend the chairman of the committee and the ranking member as well as the author of the resolution for bringing it to the floor tonight, because in honoring Ted Weiss by naming this courthouse in his honor, we bring honor to the House of Representatives.

Anyone who served in this House with Ted Weiss knows that on a daily basis he brought dignity to his service here and as he challenged the conscience of our country. Many of us were close friends of Ted's and had a regular dinner group, and so we miss him not only as a colleague but as a precious and dear friend.

I had the special privilege of speaking at Ted's service. It was a shock to us when Ted passed away. So it was remarkable to see that in 2 days, it was actually the day after the primary election in New York, and all of the New York politicians were out in full force to see this funeral, the cross section, the rich, the poor, in a synagogue in midtown Manhattan.

Harry Belafonte spoke and sang. Have you ever been in a temple where they sing "Amazing Grace"? This was Ted Weiss, he was ecumenical, and he had a sense of humor. His beautiful sons spoke so lovingly of their father, and his loving wife, Sonny Weiss, helped us all through our grief.

But why I mention his service was, I remember the lasting impression on me was that, there was Ted Weiss, this champion of the First Amendment, this super-patriot of defending our Constitution every single day of his public service, and especially in the Congress of the United States, there he was, wrapped in the flag, and I thought, how appropriate. I cannot think of anyone who deserves more to be wrapped in the flag for his defense of the Constitution and his great patriotism.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER] mentioned that the Weiss family came here March 5, 1938. Many of us were in service here in the House on March 5, 1988, and will never forget how he rose that day to speak with great pride of his family coming to America 50 years before, that was obviously the 50-year anniversary, and how lovingly and how proudly he spoke of what America meant to the Weiss family and to this little boy fleeing tyranny and coming to America. Maybe perhaps more than some of us who have never had to flee tyranny, he appreciated what America means to the world and to its citizens and, as I say, deserved as much as anyone I can think of to be draped in the American flag.

And so in that spirit, I again, with the greatest appreciation, commend all of those who have taken part in bringing this resolution to the floor. As I said before, in honoring Ted Weiss, we honor this House of Representatives.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, Ted Weiss was a friend and colleague of mine as well. It was an honor just to have known him and to have served with him, and everybody who did remembers him and appreciates his presence, what he stood for. He was an acknowledged champion of human rights. His commitment to fairness and justice and peace set a standard for anybody who rubbed shoulders with him here in the House of Representatives and during his service on the city council of New York. Ted Weiss is fondly remembered as a man of gentleness and grace who represented the best in public service that was there to be offered. It is absolutely fitting and proper to honor Ted Weiss's civic contributions by designating the new courthouse in New York City as the Ted Weiss United States Courthouse.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join with the gentleman from New York [Mr. NADLER] and all of those who have spoken on behalf of this legislation.

Mr. ENGLE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRAFICANT. Further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ENGEL. I thank my friend from Ohio for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I just would not feel right if I did not add my words of praise to our late colleague, Ted Weiss, and just to state how happy I am that we are naming this courthouse in New York City in Foley Square after Ted Weiss.

I had the honor and privilege of knowing Ted for about 25 years, when he was a member of the New York City Council and I was a member of the New York State Assembly and we worked together many, many times on many, many projects.

Of course with his colleagues here in the U.S. House of Representatives, I worked very closely with Ted on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and on many different pieces of legislation.

When you look and you think back on a career, and I know it has been stated by my colleagues, there is no one who was more decent, more caring, than Ted Weiss. He was not afraid to take unpopular stands. He did not care if there was a bill which 434 colleagues voted for. If he felt strongly against it, he got up and said so and voted his conscience each and every time. I think that all of us always respected him both on this side of the aisle and the other side of the aisle even when they disagreed with him.

He was a very gentle person, he was a person who really cared about the district he represented. With reapportionment, I represent a portion of the Bronx called Riverdale which Ted had represented under the old lines, and I know the people in my district, in Riverdale, felt very, very close to Ted Weiss and felt that he had provided them with excellent representation throughout the years. I remember at his funeral, which was in Manhattan, hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of people were there. It was so packed that you could not even get into the funeral.

□ 1845

Person after person eulogized him and all said the same thing. The word "decent" kept coming up. The words "really caring about people" kept coming up.

The is how I will always remember Ted, as a good friend, someone who truly served his constituents, someone who loved this country, and someone who cared about people.

So I want to commend my colleagues for this bill. It is fitting tribute to Ted Weiss. When I go to Manhattan and to the courthouse, as I know I will on occasion, I will always think of, at Foley Square, my good friend Ted Weiss. I am

just delighted to be a part of this and to pay tribute to a wonderful, wonderful guy.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 4042

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION

The Federal building located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, shall be known and designated as the "Ted Weiss United States Courthouse".

#### SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in section 2 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ted Weiss United States Courthouse".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RESIGNATION AS MEMBER AND APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, September 27, 1996.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,  
The Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby resign my seat on the House Intelligence Committee effective today.

I appreciate the opportunity to serve on the committee beyond my allotted time. Your efforts to accommodate my many international assignments have been most helpful.

I look forward to serving on the committee in the future.

Sincerely,

BILL RICHARDSON,  
Chief Deputy Whip.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to the provisions of clause 1 of rule XLVIII and clause 6(f) of rule X, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the gentlewoman from California [Ms. HARMAN] to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to fill the existing vacancy thereon and to rank after the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI].

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 4042.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

#### WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOOTLE FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 4119) to designate the Federal building and U.S. courthouse located at 475 Mulberry Street in Macon, GA, as the "William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. GILCHREST] for an explanation of the legislation.

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4119 is a bill which would designate the U.S. courthouse in Macon, GA as the William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse.

He was appointed to the U.S. district court by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on May 20, 1954. Judge Bootle presided as district judge and acted as chief judge handling all six divisions of the court in six different courthouses, in 71 counties of Georgia.

In his time on the bench, Judge Bootle was highly regarded by lawyers throughout the district for his keen intellect and warm sense of humor, he is, perhaps, most widely recognized for his decision in 1961 ordering the admittance of two African-American students to the University of Georgia. This decision led to the desegregation of Georgia's public school system.

The naming of a courthouse in Judge Bootle's honor is a fitting tribute to a distinguished jurist. I support this bill and urge my colleagues' support.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. OBERSTAR], the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

(Mr. OBERSTAR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support for H.R. 4119, a bill to designate the Federal building and United States Courthouse in Macon, GA, as the William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Judge Bootle has been serving the citizens of Georgia since 1928 when he was appointed Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Middle District of Georgia.

He has been very active in the community, serving for many years as a Trustee for Mercer University. Judge Bootle is known for his fairness and judicial scholarship. This bill deserves our support and I urge its adoption.